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GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS

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A CARPENTER OF KABUL CARRIES A PLANK AND A SAINTLY LOOK

These soft, meek features belie his people's traditional wild toughness (generally thought typical of Afghans)—perhaps proving that every sizable race group embodies many character types. An Amir of Afghanistan once said, "I rule with an iron hand for I rule an iron people." The "iron" tribesmen who have fought savagely for generations to keep out foreigners also have a softer side. They show an almost feminine love for fine fabrics; they often dance gracefully together (Moslem women may not dance in public); and they "wouldn't kill a fly," as all living things are in the hands of Allah. This young woodworker's assistant in the Kabul Bazaar is displaying a board he has sawed by hand. Wood for construction and fuel is scarce in Afghanistan; mud is often used for building. The ancient city walls were made of mud (Bulletin No. 5).

Maynard Owen Williams

GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETIN

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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Yalta, Where Big Three Met, Was Winter Resort of Tsars

YALTA, secret rendezvous for the Crimean talks of the Big Three, often before has entertained political leaders. The Black Sea port on the southeastern shore of the Crimea (Krim) was a fashionable resort and the winter home of the tsars and high government officials before the Russian Revolution.

Outstanding among the palatial homes and villas in and near Yalta is the Livadia (Russian: Livadiya), where the Allied leaders met. This hundred-room residence was the favorite cold-weather retreat of Nicholas II, last of the tsars. It lies about two miles south of the city, along the "Russian Riviera."

Sun Makes Yalta a Soviet Hollywood

Prewar Yalta had about 30,000 residents. From the sea, a glance at the sprawling city (illustration, next page) reveals the people's desire to build and live within eyeview of the water. A long-distance glance to the north takes in the range of whitecapped mountains that made Yalta a popular resort. This range thwarts the cold blasts from the north, and permits the warm sun to exert its full effect on lightly-clad strollers on the city's strand.

Yalta is noted for its sunny days, making it one of the outstanding Soviet Hollywoods.

The white-stone Livadia palace is more than 150 feet above the sea and commands a striking panorama of mountains and sea to the east and north. Built in Italian Renaissance style, it has a square tower at one corner which included a sun room for the tsarina.

Shortly after the close of the Revolution, Soviet leaders converted Livadia into a rest and convalescent home for Soviet workers. The gay winter resort of Russian nobility became a vacation center for tired or ailing members of the proletariat. The long state dining room, where royal visitors from many lands feasted, was stripped of its elaborate decorations. Here the convalescent workers normally had their meals at long tables. The palace chapel served as a cloak room.

Tsar's Palace Caused Modern Growth

A suite of ten rooms was preserved as a sort of museum of tsarist luxury. Here were exhibited the furniture from the tsar's private rooms, and some of the original decorations. The interior of the palace was finished in a variety of woods matched by the furniture.

Wings extend from the rear of the main building to form two courts, one of which is modeled after the Convent Court of St. Mark, in Florence, Italy; the other is of Moorish design. Surrounding the palace are acres of gardens, with many exotic flowers, trees, and shrubs, summerhouses, fountains, and statuary.

The palace was begun about a century ago by Nicholas I. It was completely remodeled in 1911 by Nicholas II. A marble stairway led to the tsar's private rooms. One wing of many rooms was reserved for the entertainment of guests. Livadia reputedly cost nearly a million dollars.

When a tsar was in residence, his imperial yacht was anchored off Yalta.

The development of modern Yalta has mostly come about in the past hundred years. The original site of the city was on the east side of the harbor. At the beginning of the 19th century Yalta had about forty white houses, with a rising eminence to the east crowned by a church whose towers long served as landmarks

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International News

BULWARKED BY MOUNTAINS AND OPEN ASSEMBLY, SWISS DEMOCRACY ENDURES

In the town square of Glarus, capital of a canton in east central Switzerland, townsmen gather for the annual Landsgemeinde, or congress. Every male citizen of voting age is a "representative." Voting, as in many United States town meetings, is by "aye" and "no." At such a meeting as this Glarus in 1352 joined the Swiss Confederation. This meeting may be drafting measures insuring continued independence in a world at war (Bulletin No. 3).

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General Headquarters, Washington 6, D. C.

Trade and Industry Made Königsberg, Prussian Outpost

KÖNIGSBERG, where a German garrison doggedly held out after nearly all the rest of East Prussia had fallen, was the capital and busy commercial center of that once-proud province.

The city spreads along the banks of the Pregel River, about five miles from that stream's outlet into the Frisches Haff, a shallow, seaside lagoon separated from the Bay of Danzig by a long sandspit. The land in the vicinity of the city is low and rolling.

Coastal lagoons are a distinctive feature of the region. They extend along the Baltic shore, framed on the seaward side by fingerlike strips formed by sand blown from the coastal dunes and the eastward drift of the Baltic Sea.

Many Roads Fanned out from Königsberg

The city's sea gate is at Pillau on the Bay of Danzig, 22 airline miles to the west. Linking this outer port to the harbor of Königsberg was a ship canal which accommodated vessels with drafts up to 25 feet. A railway and a road roughly parallel the canal.

From Königsberg highways radiate inland to provincial towns, continuing across East Prussia's borders into Lithuania and Poland, which curve around the German province on the east, south, and west. International air service was provided from the city's airport. Königsberg is 80 miles northeast of Danzig, 330 miles northeast of Berlin, and about 700 miles west and slightly south of Moscow.

Königsberg grew up around a castle which was built in 1255 by the Teutonic Knights during their conquest of the heathen Prussians. The Knights, a military and religious order, outgrowth of the Crusades, used the castle as their headquarters. Until the beginning of the 16th century it was occupied by the marshals and grand masters of the order. Around this military core rose the ancient town, which was named after the King of Bohemia, an ally of the Knights.

As the town prospered through trade and industry it grew in political and cultural stature. A cathedral was begun in 1333. In 1340 Königsberg joined the Hanseatic League of commercial towns. The buildings of the university founded in 1544 were replaced by modern structures completed in 1865. Museums and libraries were established early in the city's history. In modern times grand opera flourished under the baton of Richard Wagner. Immanuel Kant, with his philosophy of pure reason, turned the eyes of the world on the town where he was born and lived all his 80 years. When Frederick I became the first king of Prussia, in 1701, he was crowned in Königsberg, as was Emperor William I in 1861.

A City of Trade and Trades

Königsberg is normally a warehouse and a workshop, as well as a shipper. From the hinterland for export came grain, timber, flax, hemp, bristles, cattle, and horses. Huge granaries and well-equipped docks lined the waterfront. Coal, steel products, and phosphates made up the bulk of the incoming cargoes.

The city's chief industries were shipbuilding, printing, manufacture of locomotives and machinery, pianos, cigars, and articles wrought from amber mined along the Baltic coast (illustration, next page).

Modern Königsberg had reached a population figure of more than 300,000

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to sailors. The imperial palace and other mansions were responsible for the city's growth across the bay.

The town was founded by the ancient Greeks. Centuries later it was in possession of Genoa, and in the 15th century it passed into the hands of the Turks. It did not become Russian until 1793, during Catherine the Great's conquest of the Crimea.

Note: The Crimea is shown on the National Geographic Society's Map of Central Europe and the Mediterranean, and on the Map of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which was issued as a supplement to the *National Geographic Magazine* for December, 1944. A price list of maps may be obtained by writing to the Society's headquarters, Washington 6, D. C.

For information about the Black Sea regions of the U.S.S.R., see "Liberated Ukraine," in the May, 1944, issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*.

See also the following GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS: "Russian Recovery of Sevastopol Is History Repeating," May 8, 1944; "Crimea: Playground and Battleground" (Geo-Graphic Brevity), November 22, 1943.

Special Note: "Crimea Reborn" will appear in a forthcoming issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*.

Bulletin No. 1, March 5, 1945.

Sovfoto

YALTA LIES IN A SUNNY, SOUTH-SLOPING AMPHITHEATER ON THE BLACK SEA

Mark Twain, who visited Tsar Alexander II here in 1867, said of Yalta: "The little village . . . nestles at the foot of an amphitheater which slopes backward and upward to the wall of hills. . . . This depression is covered with the great parks and gardens of noblemen, and through the mass of green foliage the bright colors of their palaces bud out here and there like flowers. It is a beautiful spot."

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Switzerland, Five Years Surrounded by War, Carries On

SWITZERLAND, workshop and wonderland, about twice the size of New Jersey, has demonstrated that it can carry on even when isolated for years on end from the outside world. Almost entirely surrounded by war since 1939, this small European nation has found ways to serve other countries and to meet the needs of its own 4,260,000 people.

Switzerland represents many countries diplomatically, and has provided a haven for thousands of war refugees. At Geneva is the headquarters of the International Red Cross Committee concerned with the well-being of prisoners of war and the relief of suffering civilian populations.

Golf Courses Yield to Food Needs

Life in this durable democracy is lived under the long shadow of the struggle that has surged around its frontiers. Citizen soldiers guard its boundaries. Grasslands have been plowed up for wheat growing. Vacant lots and golf courses have become productive tracts. Lack of coal and oil for fuel has increased the drain on forests for firewood. A sugar shortage hit the chocolate industry. Milk, butter, and cheese production slumped with the increasing pressure on pasturage for crops.

Transportation has gone forward and backward. The coal shortage quickened the electrification of railways and the development of hydroelectric sites. Railways have carried additional freight because shortage of gasoline has made trucks idle.

Collapse of tourist traffic threw mountain guides out of jobs, sharply reduced hotel and resort business (illustration, next page). White-collar workers were drafted for part-time farm and garden help. Many women turned to industry, creating a problem of domestic service. Army mobilization since May, 1940, took a large slice of the nation's manpower.

Switzerland's neighbors are actively in the war. To the north and east is Germany; beyond the southern Alps lies German-controlled northern Italy; across the Jura ranges in the west stands liberated France. The western front begins at the Swiss border.

Since 1291 when three forest districts joined forces in a league for mutual defense, the Swiss have cherished their liberties. Before the war they had become hosts to all the world in a land known for its scenery, climate, winter sports, and good living.

Swiss Industry Relies on German Coal

The tallest peak in Switzerland is Monte Rosa, 15,216 feet high, on the Italian border. A third as high are the limestone ridges of the Jura Mountains in the west. Between these two great mountain chains is the rolling floor of the country, dotted with towns, glazed with lakes, crisscrossed with roads and railways. This midland area occupies about one-fourth of Switzerland; the rest reaches toward the sky.

The rugged backbones of the mountain ranges feed international rivers. Main systems beginning in Switzerland are the Rhine (Rhein) and the Rhône. From the Gotthard range southward flows the Ticino to meet Italy's Po; the Inn sweeps northeast through Austria to join the Danube. The Aare rises in central Switzerland and winds northwest through mountain lakes past Bern, then northeast to join the Rhine.

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before the outbreak of the second World War. It was expanding beyond its old suburbs, projecting broad new streets to distant environs. Apartment houses sprang up. Parks and tree-lined boulevards broke the old pattern of the streets.

Agricultural and trade fairs were held in Königsberg every autumn and spring for a number of years prior to the war. The city's hotels and its convenient transportation facilities made it a popular place for conventions.

Königsberg and the province of East Prussia were separated from the rest of Germany when the Free City of Danzig and the Polish Corridor—connecting strip of land from Poland to the Baltic—were established in 1919 by the Treaty of Versailles.

Note: Königsberg may be located on the National Geographic Society's Map of Europe and the Near East.

For further information, see "Flying Around the Baltic," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for June, 1938*. *(Issues marked with an asterisk are included in a special list of Magazines available to teachers in packets of ten for $1.00. A list of these Magazines will be sent on request to the Society's headquarters, Washington 6, D. C.)*

See also, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, May 3, 1943: "Königsberg, Bombed by Russians, Is World's Amber Capital."

Bulletin No. 2, March 5, 1945.

Wilhelm Tobien

SAMLAND'S PREHISTORIC PINES LEAVE KÖNIGSBERG'S INDUSTRY A LEGACY

Into the open trenches of this amber mine on Samland, the oblong peninsula jutting into the Baltic northwest of Königsberg, dredges run on a narrow-gauge track. From the bites of "blue earth" which they scoop up, comes the fossilized resin of prehistoric pine trees on which one of Königsberg's industries is based. In factories in Königsberg the translucent yellow-to-brown material is made into cigarette-holders, pipe mouthpieces, and carved into beads and other ornaments. It is also used for electrical insulation and in the manufacture of varnish. The horizontal stripes of soil, rock, and sand (background) which form Samland are sometimes piled fifty feet or more above the amber deposits. The ancient Phoenicians, Greeks, and Romans believed that amber possessed magic. They picked it up in lumps along seashores where it was washed by storms. In modern times the greatest quantities for commercial use are mined from these open pits on Samland.

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Crimea Conference Recalls Dramatic Meetings of Past

THE Crimea Conference is one of a long list of dramatic meetings which have changed the course of world events.

On rafts, in railway cars (illustration, next page), battleships, horse-drawn carriages, sumptuous castles, and temporary structures built for the occasion, kings and emperors, political and religious leaders have come together to discuss and decide the fate of nations.

Another Big Three Divided Roman World

Nearly two thousand years before Hitler and Mussolini plotted world conquest in a railway car in the Brenner Pass, ambitious Roman leaders met on a small river island, near what is today Italian Bologna, to divide among themselves the then-conquered sections of the world. The time was the period of power struggles that followed the assassination of Julius Caesar. The principals were Mark Antony, Lepidus (former commander and consul under Caesar), and Octavian (destined to become the Emperor Augustus).

The three men agreed that Octavian was to receive Sicily, Sardinia, and Africa; Antony, most of Gaul; and Lepidus, a small portion of Gaul, and Spain. They also framed a death list of potential enemies which soon brought about a reign of terror in Rome remindful of the Nazi "blood purge" in Berlin on June 30, 1934.

Symbol of humiliation is a meeting that took place in 1077 between Henry IV of Germany and Pope Gregory VII. The Holy Roman Emperor, Henry IV, having defied the Pope's power, was excommunicated and declared deposed by Gregory. Later, the Emperor was required by rebellious nobles to seek the Pope's forgiveness. In winter snow and ice, he made his way to Gregory's mountain stronghold in Canossa, in the northern Apennines of Italy. There he was forced to remain outside the castle gates for three days before he was received and permitted to make his unconditional, though afterward repudiated, submission to ecclesiastical authority.

One of the most spectacular meetings of all time was that held at the "Field of the Cloth of Gold" between Francis I of France and Henry VIII of England in 1520. Francis, having lost the election as Holy Roman Emperor to his rival, Charles V of Spain, sought a counter-power alliance with Henry.

It was arranged that the two sovereigns should get together on a little plain between Calais and Ardres, in northern France, then border territory of the two nations. To house the English king and his entourage, more than 2,000 workers were sent to Calais to build a temporary palace, decorated with magnificent gold and silk hangings. The French monarch set up his equally sumptuous establishment at the Castle of Ardres, some ten miles away.

Two Men on a Raft Divided Europe and Asia

In the appointed place between the two royal encampments, each side seemed bent on outdazzling the other in gorgeous trappings of gold and silver, silk, and precious stones. The ceremonies lasted nearly three weeks in a round of feasts, games, and contests at arms. Valuable presents and vows of friendships were exchanged; a treaty was renewed for the future marriage between the children of the two monarchs. In the end, however, all the pomp and glitter turned out to be empty show. Soon after, Henry VIII had another, quieter meeting—with Charles V, at which he pledged his support against Francis in the conflicts to come.

Theatrical in a different way was the "raft meeting" in 1807 between Napoleon and Russia's Tsar, Alexander I. With an eye to the dramatic effect, Napoleon—recently victorious over Russian and Prussian forces at Friedland—had a giant raft built and floated on the Niemen (Memel) River, off what is now the East Prussian town of Tilsit. On it were set up two large pavilions covered with white cloth, one bearing on one side an N for Napoleon and the other an A for Alexander. Frederick William III of Prussia, the third monarch concerned in the division of Europe to be discussed, was not represented either in initials or in person.

The Peace of Tilsit, under which Napoleon and the tsar in effect divided Europe between them, settled nothing in the long run. It was followed by continued continental warfare, by the invasion of Russia and finally by the retreat and destruction of Napoleon's forces in the bitter winter campaign of 1812.

Less imposing in setting but significant in outcome have been other meetings between strong men of history. There was, for example, the lonely riverside scene in Ireland, in 1599,

From the Alps the land drops to the shore of Lake Maggiore, 650 feet above sea level, the country's lowest point. Neuchâtel is the largest wholly-Swiss lake.

Prewar Switzerland depended on its cows for much of its income. Cheeses were sold in world markets. Dairy products bulked large in domestic diets. Farms produced pigs, poultry, grain, and potatoes.

Switzerland is dependent on Germany for coal to keep its industrial wheels turning. During the war a large part of the factory production has been marketed in the Reich. Manufacture of high precision products and parts is a specialty. Among these wares in peacetime were watches, clocks, cameras, optical and scientific instruments, electrical equipment, and the like. Among the lighter manufactures were embroidery and textiles.

Cities above the 100,000 population level in 1941 were: Zürich, 336,395; Basel, 162,105; Bern (capital), 130,331; and Geneva, 124,431.

Switzerland's twenty-two cantons were unified by a federal constitution approved in 1874. Cantons—the administrative divisions—keep local affairs largely in their own hands (illustration, inside cover), and manage their national business through a two-chamber parliament to which they send representatives. August, 1945, will mark Switzerland's 654th anniversary of confederation.

Note: Switzerland is shown on the Society's Map of Germany and Its Approaches, which was a supplement to the July, 1944, issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*.

For additional information, see "Swiss Cherish Their Ancient Liberties," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for April, 1941*; "Lake Geneva, Cradle of Conferences," December, 1937; and "August First in Gruyères," August, 1936*; and, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, October 25, 1943: "Swiss Border Towns: Neutral Ears for Warring World."

Bulletin No. 3, March 5, 1945.

A. Klopfenstein

THE SHADOW OF SURROUNDING WAR TODAY BLOTS OUT SWISS SKI TRAILS

Shadows of Switzerland's towering peaks only served to make brighter the sunlit slopes down which glided visiting skiers in prewar days. Today war has put under a blackout one of this mountain country's chief industries—entertaining visitors for the winter sports.

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Geo-Graphic Brevities

U. S. BOMBS ROCKING TOKYO HAVE EARTHQUAKE RIVALS

THE earthquakes that have shaken Honshu, Japan's biggest homeland island, and rivaled American bombs in jarring the Tokyo area show that nature, as well as history, repeats itself.

Japan is situated in one of the world's most active quake regions, a portion of a belt that rims in large part the east and west coasts of the Pacific. The chief danger zone in Japan's curving chain of volcano-studded islands lies on the eastern side. Its most vulnerable spot is the Tokyo-Izu peninsula—Sagami Nada (sea) area.

Earthquakes were recorded in Japan as early as 285 B.C. Records of the modern age show 18,000 tremors in the period from 1884 to 1897. Severe shocks have occurred about every six or seven years, with three to four minor shudders a day.. Lesser quakes range from faint vibrations of the earth's crust, noted only by the seismograph, to convulsions opening up broad fissures and revising the lay of the land.

Major shocks usually have taken heavy tolls of life. The great earthquake of 1703 caused an estimated loss of 200,000 lives throughout Japan. Earth disruptions in 1891, creating the Neo Valley fault cutting across the central reaches of Honshu, were accompanied by more than 7,000 fatalities.

Warning of the eruption of Sakurajima Volcano in 1914 by preliminary earth tremors saved all but 35 lives when the cone exploded according to prediction. Sakurajima stands in Kagoshima Bay, a tongue of water reaching deeply into the southern end of Kyushu, southernmost of Japan's four main islands.

In 1923 a series of quakes turned Tokyo and Yokohama into shambles. About 160,000 lives were lost, old and modern buildings burned, and the two cities virtually wrecked.

A furious upheaval took place in 1927 in Wakasa Bay, a deep bite into the west coast of Honshu, snuffing out thousands of lives. Half the houses in Tottori, a city of 37,200 people, on the Sea of Japan, were razed by a quake that rattled southwest Honshu in 1943. The dead and seriously injured were estimated at 1,400.

* * * * *

KABUL, AFGHAN CAPITAL, FEARED FOREIGNERS, FOUGHT PROGRESS

KABUL, mentioned as a possible haven for Nazi party leaders who may soon be seeking refuge, is the remote, mountain-girt, mile-high capital of Afghanistan. It lies on the Kabul River, about 100 miles west of Khyber Pass, chief traffic channel from India into Afghanistan, and scene of many border brushes between hill tribes and British Tommies.

Fear has operated to make Kabul one of the least known of the world's capital cities. Its people (illustration, cover) have held themselves aloof for safety, never forgetting that they originally took to the hills to escape enemies roaming over the plains. No main commercial or tourist routes passed through Kabul. Prewar visitors found no welcome. The ban was temporarily lifted in 1931 when the Citroën-Haardt Trans-Asiatic Expedition, in which the National Geographic Society cooperated, cut through Afghanistan on its way from Syria to China by automobile.

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when England's Earl of Essex talked with the Irish rebel, the Earl of Tyrone.

Essex, sent over by Queen Elizabeth with an army to compel Irish obedience, stood on the bank of a ford and agreed to a truce with "the Great O'Neill," Earl of Tyrone, who faced him on horseback from the middle of the stream. The agreement did not solve the old problem of Ireland's rebellion against English rule, but it played its part in the tragic story of Essex. By strengthening the suspicions and enmity against him at home, it helped pave the way to his final ruin and execution.

Crimea Conference Affects Greatest Number

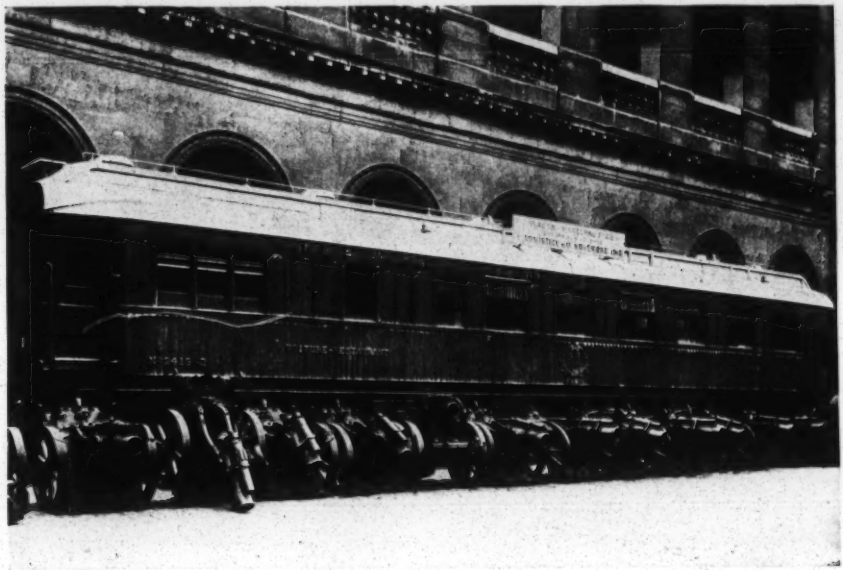
At another informal session, on a famous carriage ride through the Vosges forests of eastern France, the development of Italy as a unified modern nation was given a long push forward. The two men involved were Napoleon III of France and Count Cavour, a liberal Italian statesman, of Piedmont. The meeting was arranged, in 1858, at Plombières, a watering resort where the French emperor had gone for his health.

As Cavour and Napoleon rode through the shady driveways of the Vosges country, plans were made for the future struggle that would break the power of the Austrian government in Italy, and lead, eventually, to the fusion of the many and diverse principalities of the Italian peninsula.

In the world-wide conflict of today, the once highly publicized meetings of Axis members have yielded the spotlight to increasingly important conferences between Allied leaders. Instead of the procession of cowed European rulers and officials to the Nazi strongholds at Berlin, Munich and Berchtesgaden, representatives of the Allied nations have come together freely at varied spots in the New and Old World. Starting with the Atlantic Charter meeting on a battleship off Newfoundland, conferences have been held in Washington, Casablanca, Quebec, Moscow, Cairo, Tehran, Malta, and Yalta.

Because of the geographic scope of the problems, the Crimea Conference of the Big Three at Yalta affects the lives and destinies of more people than any other gathering in the history of man.

Bulletin No. 4, March 5, 1945.



Ewing Galloway

IN THIS CAR GERMANS SURRENDERED TO FRENCHMEN, FRENCHMEN TO GERMANS

On November 11, 1918, this French railway dining car stood on a sidetrack in the Forest of Compiègne, 40 miles northeast of Paris. In it, Germans submitted to the victorious Allies of the First World War. After the Armistice the coach was put on display in the court of the Hôtel des Invalides in Paris (above). Later it was installed in a small park in the Forest of Compiègne. Hitler, to "rub it in," dictated terms in this same car to a defeated France in 1940, then had it sent to Germany as a trophy.

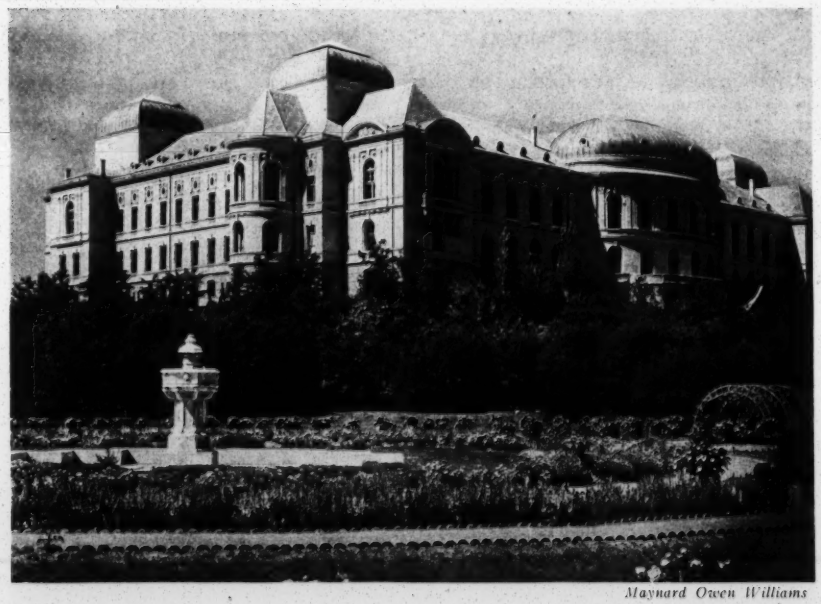
Isolation was contradicted in recent years by the increasing evidence of modern ways of living. Kabul has electric lights from a water-power plant, telephones, automobiles, machine shops, and munitions works. Factories turn out soap, shoes, and cloth. Tanneries are a local pride. Industrial growth has been supervised by British experts. Prewar population was estimated at about 120,000, with a sprinkling of foreigners, including a few Americans.

Kabul felt the modern touch after 1928 on the return of King Amanullah and Queen Souriya from a European tour. The King built a new capital four miles from the site of the old city, and set up an impressive stone parliament building (illustration, below), threatening the prestige of the established capital as the seat of government. Amanullah's pace of progress was too fast for his countrymen and caused rebellion. The King fled, leaving his new parliament building unfinished. Old Kabul is still the capital.

Note: Kabul may be located on the Society's Map of Asia and Adjacent Areas.

For further information, see "Afghanistan Makes Haste Slowly," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for December, 1933; and "Citroën Trans-Asiatic Expedition Reaches Kashmir," October, 1931; and in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS: "Afghanistan Emerges from Asia's Middle Ages," May 8, 1944.

Bulletin No. 5, March 5, 1945.



Maynard Owen Williams

AN UNFINISHED PARLIAMENT HOUSE, A GHOST OF THE PRESENT, HAUNTS KABUL

Started in 1923, during the Amir Amanullah's modernizing surge, this building was designed as part of a vast new capital—New Kabul—and was built on high ground where the climate was better than in old Kabul. A palace and other grand structures were also built. Just before they were finished the Amir was deposed and until this day they remain uncompleted and unoccupied. The beautiful gardens surrounding the palace shell, however, have been carefully tended through the years and are now open as a public park.

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